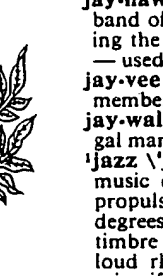


jasmin for meat consisting of several cooked vegetables cut into pieces  
 jar-gon \j'är-gən, -gän\ n [ME, fr. MF] (14c) 1 a: confused unintelligible language b: a strange, outlandish, or barbarous language or dialect c: a hybrid language or dialect simplified in grammar and grammar and used for communication between people of different speech 2: the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group 3: obscure and often pretentious language marked by circumlocutions and long words — **jar-gon-ish** \-gə-nish\ adj — **jar-gon-is-tic** \j'är-gə-nis-tik\ adj  
 jargon vi (14c) 1: TWITTER, WATTLE 2: JARGONIZE  
 argon-ize \j'är-gə-niz\ vb -ized; -iz-ing vi (1803): to speak or write jargon ~ vt 1: to express in jargon 2: to make into jargon  
 argoon \j'är-gün\ or jar-gon \j'äin\ n [F *jargon* — more at ZIRCON] (1759): a colorless, pale yellow, or smoky zircon  
 jar-head \j'är-hed\ n (ca. 1960) *slang*: MARINE 2  
 jarl \j'är(-ə)\ n [ON — more at EARL] (1820): a Scandinavian noble ranking immediately below the king  
 jar-rah \j'är-ə\ n [Nyungar (Australian aboriginal language of south-western Western Australia) *jarily*] (ca. 1866): a eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus marginata*) of western Australia with rough bark and alternate leaves; also: its wood  
 jas-mine \j'az-mən\ n [F *jasmin*, fr. Ar *yāsamin*, fr. Per] (1562) 1 a: any of numerous often climbing shrubs (genus *Jasminum*) of the olive family that usu. have extremely fragrant flowers; esp: a tall-climbing semievergreen Asian shrub (*J. officinale*) with fragrant white flowers from which oil is extracted for use in perfumes b: any of numerous plants having sweet-scented flowers; esp: YELLOW JESSAMINE 2: a light yellow



jasmine 1a

Ja-son \j'ä-sən\ n [L *Iason*, fr. Gk *Iasōn*] a: a legendary Greek hero distinguished for his successful quest of the Golden Fleece  
 jas-per \j'as-pər\ n [ME *jaspre*, fr. MF, fr. L *jaspis*, fr. Gk *iaspis*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *yāshēpēh* *jasper*] (14c) 1: an opaque cryptocrystalline quartz of any of several colors; esp: green chalcedony 2: colored stoneware with raised white decoration 3: a blackish green — **jas-pery** \-pə-rē\ adj  
 jas-per-ware \j'as-pər-war, -wer\ n (1863): JASPER 2  
 jas-sid \j'a-səd\ n [ultim. fr. Gk *Iasos*, town in Asia Minor] (1892): any of numerous small leafhoppers that include many economically significant pests of cultivated plants; broadly: LEAFHOPPER  
 Jat \j'ät\ n [Hindi *Jāt*] (1622): a member of an Indo-Aryan people of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh  
 jaunce \j'önt(t)s, 'j'än(t)s\ vi [origin unknown] (1593) *archaic*: PRANCE  
 jaun-dice \j'ön-däs, 'j'än-ä\ n [ME *jaundis*, fr. MF *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune* yellow, fr. L *galbinus* greenish yellow] (14c) 1: yellowish pigmentation of the skin, tissues, and body fluids caused by the deposition of bile pigments 2: a disease or abnormal condition characterized by jaundice 3: a state or attitude characterized by satiety, distaste, or hostility  
 jaun-diced \-dəst\ adj (1640) 1: affected with or as if with jaundice 2: exhibiting or influenced by envy, distaste, or hostility (a ~ eye)  
 jaun-t \j'önt, 'j'änt\ vi [origin unknown] (1575) 1 *archaic*: to trudge about 2: to make a usu. short journey for pleasure  
 jaun-t n (1801) 1 *archaic*: a tiring trip 2: an excursion undertaken esp. for pleasure  
 jaun-ting car n (1801): a light 2-wheeled open horse-drawn vehicle used esp. in Ireland with lengthwise seats placed face-to-face or back to back  
 jaun-ty \j'ön-tē, 'j'än-ä\ adj jaun-ti-er; -est [modif. of F *gentil*] (1662) 1 *archaic*: a: GENTEEL b: STYLISH 2: sprightly in manner or appearance: LIVELY — jaun-ti-ly \j'ön-ti-lē, 'j'än-ä\ adv — jaun-ti-ness \j'ön-tē-nəs, 'j'än-ä\ n  
 ja-va \j'a-və, 'j'ä-, -vē\ n, often cap [Java, island of Indonesia] (1850): COFFEE  
 Java man \j'ä-və-, 'j'a-ä\ n (1911): a Pleistocene hominid known from fragmentary skeletons found in Trinil and Djetis, Java and now classified with the pithecanthropines  
 Ja-va-nese \j'a-və-nēz, 'j'ä-, -nēs\ n, pl Javanese [Java + -nese (as in Japanese)] (1704) 1: a member of an Indonesian people inhabiting the island of Java 2: an Austronesian language of the Javanese people — **Javanese** adj  
 jav-e-lin \j'av-lən, 'j'a-və-\ n [ME *chafeveleyn*, fr. MF *javeline*, alter. of *javelot*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *gabul* forked stick] (15c) 1: a light spear thrown as a weapon of war or in hunting 2: a slender usu. metal shaft at least 260 centimeters long that is thrown for distance in a field event  
 ja-ve-li-na \h'ä-və-lē-nə\ n [AmerSp *jabalina*, fr. Sp, fem. of *jabali* wild boar, fr. Ar *jabaliy*] (1822): PECCARY  
 Jav-elle wa-ter \zhə-vel, zhə-\ n [Javel, former village in France] (1890): an aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite used as a disinfectant or a bleaching agent  
 jaw \j'ö\ n [ME] (14c) 1 a: either of two complex cartilaginous or bony structures in most vertebrates that border the mouth, support the soft parts enclosing it, usu. bear teeth on their oral margin, and are an upper that is more or less firmly fused with the skull and a lower that is hinged, movable, and articulated with the temporal bone of either side b: the parts constituting the walls of the mouth and serving to open and close it — usu. used in pl. c: any of various organs of invertebrates that perform the function of the vertebrate jaws 2: something resembling the jaw of an animal: as a: one of the sides of a narrow pass or channel b: either of two or more opposable parts that open and close for holding or crushing something between them 3 a: a space lying between or as if between open jaws (escaped from out of the ~s of the whale) b: a position or situation in which one is threatened (rode into the ~s of danger) 4: a friendly chat

jaw-break-er \j'brä-kər\ n (1839) 1: a word difficult to pronounce 2: a round hard candy  
 jawed \j'öud\ adj (ca. 1529): having jaws (~ fishes) — usu. used in combination (square-jawed) (a 3 ~ed chuck)  
 jaw-less fish \j'ö-ləs-\ n (ca. 1947): any of the taxonomic group (Ag-natha) of primitive vertebrates without jaws including cyclostomes and extinct related forms — compare BONY FISH, CARTILAGINOUS FISH  
 jaw-line \j'ö-lin\ n (1924): the outline of the lower jaw  
 jay \j'ä\ n [ME, fr. MF *jai*, fr. LL *gavius*] (14c) 1 a: a predominantly fawn-colored Old World bird (*Garrulus glandarius*) of the crow family with a black-and-white crest and wings marked with black, white, and blue b: any of various usu. crested and largely blue chiefly New World birds that are related to the common Old World jay and have roving habits and harsh voices 2 a: an impertinent chatterer b: DANDY 1 c: GREENHORN 3: a moderate blue  
 jay n (ca. 1889) 1: the letter j 2: JOINT 4  
 jay-bird \j'ä-bərd\ n (1661): JAY 1, 2  
 Jay-cee \j'ä-sē\ n [fr. the initials of Junior Citizens, former name of the organization] (1938): a member of a major national and international civic organization  
 jay-gee \j'ä-jē\ n [junior grade] (1943): LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE  
 jay-hawk-er \j'ä-hö-kər\ n (1858) 1 a *often cap*: a member of a band of antislavery guerrillas in Kansas and Missouri before and during the Civil War b: BANDIT 2 *cap*: a native or resident of Kansas — used as a nickname  
 jay-vee \j'ä-vē\ n [junior varsity] (1937) 1: JUNIOR VARSITY 2: a member of a junior varsity team  
 jay-walk \j'ä-wök\ vi (1919): to cross a street carelessly or in an illegal manner so as to be endangered by traffic — **jay-walk-er** n  
 jazz \j'az\ n, *often attrib* [origin unknown] (1913) 1 a: American music developed esp. from ragtime and blues and characterized by propulsive syncopated rhythms, polyphonic ensemble playing, varying degrees of improvisation, and often deliberate distortions of pitch and timbre b: popular dance music influenced by jazz and played in a loud rhythmic manner 2: empty talk: HUMBUG (spouted all the scientific ~ — Pete Martin) 3: similar but unspecified things: STUFF (that wind, and the waves, and all that ~ — John Updike) — **jazz-like** \-lik\ adj  
 jazz vi (1917) 1 a: ENLIVEN — usu. used with up b: ACCELERATE 2: to play in the manner of jazz ~ vi 1: to go here and there: GAD 2: to dance to or play jazz  
 jazz-man \j'az-man, -mən\ n (1926): a jazz musician  
 jazz-rock \j'az-rök\ n (1968): a blend of jazz and rock music  
 jazzy \j'a-zē\ adj jazzy-i-er; -est (1919) 1: having the characteristics of jazz 2: marked by unrestraint, animation, or flashiness — **jazz-ily** \j'a-zē-lē\ adv — **jazz-i-ness** \j'a-zē-nəs\ n  
 J-bar lift \j'ä-bär-\ n (1954): a ski lift having a series of J-shaped bars each of which pulls one skier  
 jeal-ous \j'e-ləs\ adj [ME *jealous*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *zelosus*, fr. LL *zelus* zeal — more at ZEAL] (13c) 1 a: intolerant of rivalry or unfaithfulness b: disposed to suspect rivalry or unfaithfulness 2: hostile toward a rival or one believed to enjoy an advantage 3: vigilant in guarding a possession (new colonies were ~ of their new independence — Scott Buchanan) — **jeal-ously** adv — **jeal-ous-ness** n  
 jeal-ou-sy \j'e-lə-sē\ n, pl -sies (13c) 1: a jealous disposition, attitude, or feeling 2: zealous vigilance  
 jean \j'en\ n [short for *jean fustian*, fr. ME *Gene* Genoa, Italy + *fus-tian*] (1577) 1: a durable twilled cotton cloth used esp. for sportswear and work clothes 2: pants that are usu. close-fitting and made esp. of jean or denim — usu. used in pl.  
 jeep \j'ep\ n [prob. fr. g. p. (abbr. of *general purpose*)] (1940): a small general-purpose motor vehicle with 80-inch wheelbase, 1/2-ton capacity, and four-wheel drive used by the U.S. army in World War II; also: a similar but larger and more powerful U.S. army vehicle  
 jeep vi (1942): to travel by jeep  
 Jeep trademark — used for a civilian automotive vehicle  
 jeep-ers \j'e-pərz\ also jee-pers cree-pers \j'krē-pərz\ interj [Jeepers, euphemism for Jesus; jeepers creepers, euphemism for Jesus Christ] (1927) — used as a mild oath  
 jeep-ney \j'ep-nē\ n [jeep + jitney] (ca. 1949): a Philippine jitney bus converted from a jeep  
 jeer \j'ir\ vb [origin unknown] vi (1561): to speak or cry out with derision or mockery ~ vi: to deride with jeers: TAUNT *syn. see* SCOFF — **jeer-er** n — **jeer-ing-ly** \-in-lē\ adv  
 jeer n (1625): a jeering remark or sound: TAUNT  
 jeez \j'ez\ interj [euphemism for Jesus] (1923) — used as a mild oath or introductory expletive (as to express surprise)  
 je-fe \j'hä-(,)fä, 'he-, 'he-fē\ n [Sp, fr. F *chef*, fr. MF *chief* — more at CHIEF] (1903): CHIEF, LEADER  
 Jef-fer-son Da-vis's Birth-day \j'e-fər-sən-'dä-və-səz-\ n (1929): the first Monday in June observed as a legal holiday in many Southern states  
 Jef-fer-son Day \j'e-fər-sən-\ n (1936): April 13 observed as a holiday in Alabama in commemoration of Thomas Jefferson's birthday  
 Jef-frey pine \j'e-frē-\ n [John Jeffrey †1854 Scot. botanical explorer] (1858): a pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) of the western U.S. having long needles in groups of three  
 je-had var of JIHAD  
 Je-hosh-a-phat \j'i-'hä-sə-fat, -shə-\ n [Heb *Yēhōshāphāth*]: a king of Judah who brought Judah into an alliance with the northern kingdom of Israel in the 9th century B.C.

\ə\ about \ʼ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar  
 \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \ə\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job  
 \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \u\ foot  
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä, k, æ, œ, u, ü, ʏ\ see Guide to Pronunciation